

## Kissinger Watch by M.T. Upharsin

### New book reveals Kissinger was probed as KGB agent

A new book published by Random House documents that during the Nixon administration, National Security Adviser Henry Kissinger was under investigation by several U.S. intelligence agencies as a suspected Soviet KGB agent. The book, *Secret Agenda: Watergate, Deep Throat and the CIA*, by Jim Hougan, reported that since the late 1950s, the Central Intelligence Agency had been accumulating evidence of Kissinger treason.

"Allegations against Kissinger's loyalty had festered in the CIA's files for more than a decade prior to his appointment as the President's national security adviser. At least one Soviet-bloc defector, Michael Goleniewski, insisted that Kissinger had been recruited by the Soviets in the aftermath of World War II when he had served with the Army counterintelligence corp in occupied Germany. According to Goleniewski, Kissinger was given the code name Colonel Boar. A peculiar story, it took an even stranger twist in 1964, when the People's Republic of China went out of its way in an effort to discredit the allegation—which, perhaps predictably, had the opposite effect in some precincts of the U.S. intelligence community. Eventually, no less a figure than Angleton himself would pronounce Kissinger 'objectively, a Soviet agent,' while others would question not merely the wisdom of Kissinger's decisions but the motives that lay behind them. They would whisper half-jokingly about 'Colonel Boar,' while pointing to Kissinger's diminution of the CIA's influence on the National Security Council, and his embarrass-

ing disregard for the agency's *raison d'être*, the NIEs, or National Intelligence Estimates, whose importance Kissinger had drastically reduced. They would question the search for what Kissinger called 'détente,' its 'linkage' to the SALT talks, and his role in each. They would condemn Kissinger for negotiating a rapprochement with the People's Republic of China at the expense of the Taiwanese government. America's ignominious reverses in Vietnam would be blamed in part on Kissinger's perplexing refusal to inform the American military, in a timely way, of the cease-fire date agreed upon with the North Vietnamese. They would worry, also, over Kissinger's *modus operandi*, his overweening secrecy and occasional deception of his own allies."

While detailing the suspicions of Kissinger's recruitment as a Soviet agent and his ongoing actions in support of Soviet military surge forward, author Hougan also documented that elements in U.S. intelligence were concerned that Kissinger's Soviet efforts were taken in conjunction with a "one worldist" faction within the West:

"Radford, too, hints at some terrible conspiracy, asserting that Kissinger's foreign policy was 'catastrophic' by design. According to the yeoman, his spying activities were part of an effort to combat a conspiracy that was supposedly conceived by 'the Rockefeller family,' perfected by the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) and implemented by Henry Kissinger. The purpose of this alleged conspiracy, according to Radford, was to win the Soviets' cooperation in guaranteeing the Rockefellers' 'continued domination' over the world's currencies—in exchange for which, Radford insists, Kissinger was to construct a foreign policy that would ensure even

Soviet hegemony and a one-world government."

Perhaps the most damning indictment of Kissinger cited by Hougan was the testimony delivered by Adm. Elmo Zumwalt in his autobiography, *On Watch*.

"What is important to record is the inextricable relationship the Nixon administration's perversion of the policy-making process bore to its ignoble outlook. Its contempt for the patriotism and intelligence of the American people, for the constitutional authority of the Congress, and for the judgment of its own officials and experts reflected Henry Kissinger's world view; that the dynamics of history are on the side of the Soviet Union; that before long the U.S.S.R. will be the only superpower on earth and the United States will be an also ran . . . that the duty of policy makers, therefore, is at all costs to conceal from the people their probable fate and proceed as cleverly and as rapidly as may be to make the best possible deal with the Soviet Union while there is still time to make any deal."

"This, then," concludes Hougan, "was the atmosphere of paranoia that pervaded the White House when Howard Hunt joined the plumbers and three months later, James McCord signed on as security director for the Committee to Re-elect the President. Beset by leaks as massive as the Pentagon Papers, and besieged by critics on both the right and the left, the Nixon administration conducted its affairs amid the suspicions of a feuding intelligence community, at least part of which was convinced that the administration's chief foreign-policy maker, Henry Kissinger, was 'objectively' and (perhaps 'subjectively') a Soviet agent."

So far, the former secretary of state has had no comment.